## Cabbage Seedpod Weevil

### Pest Description:
Adult weevils are ash-grey and approximately 3 to 4 mm long. They have a prominent curved snout that is typical of most weevils.

### Lifecycle:

![Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Lifecycle Diagram](image)

### Damage:
Canola pods harboring cabbage seedpod weevil larvae often appear distorted. When larvae consume seeds within pods, the undamaged seeds enlarge and mature, often leaving misshapen pods.

### Monitoring/Threshold-Management:
Cabbage seedpod weevil adult abundance can be monitored by taking sweep net samples. Sampling should begin when the crop first enters the bud stage and continue through the flowering period. Insecticide application is warranted when an average of 3 to 4 adult weevils are collected per sweep.

## Flea Beetles

### Pest Description:
Flea beetles belong to the Family Chrysomelidae and jump like “fleas” when disturbed, hence the name. They are bluish-black, 2 to 3 mm and have enlarged hind legs.

### Lifecycle:

![Flea Beetle Lifecycle Diagram](image)

### Damage:
Moderate to severe leaf feeding

### Monitoring/Threshold-Management:
If flea beetles densities are abundant in the fall, one may consider using Insecticides (seed treatment) at planting. Scout fields in the spring and assess damage to cotyledons and the first true leaves of seedlings daily.

## Cabbage Aphid

### Pest Description:
Aphids are small pear-shaped insects that may be green, yellow, brown, red or black depending on the species and the plants they feed on. The presence of cornicles (a pair of tube-like structures attached to the abdomen) distinguishes aphids from all other insects.

### Lifecycle:

![Cabbage Aphid Lifecycle Diagram](image)

### Damage:
Canola damaged in the seedling stage appears stunted and is more susceptible to winter kill. Damaged seedlings will have curled leaves with shortened nodes. The canola may exhibit a purplish tint associated with plant stress.

### Monitoring/Threshold-Management:
Canola should be scouted biweekly for aphids. Treat for aphids when populations exceed:
- 2 per plant in the seedling stage
- 5 per leaf in the rosette stage
- or when 20 percent of the heads are infested during bloom.

## Sclerotinia Stem Rot

### Pest Description:
Sclerotinia stem rot is caused by the fungus Sclerotinia sclerotiorum. The disease is sporadic, occurring when environmental conditions are favorable for infection, such as during a cool, wet, extended spring season, and under irrigation during the flowering period.

### Appearance/Symptoms:
- Premature ripening of plants
- Stems bleached and tend to shred
- Diseased tissues eventually bleach white, are diagnostic.
- Hard black sclerotia inside stems near base of stalk and other bleached areas
- Affected plants may be more erect due to lack of pod fill.

### Damage:
Smaller and fewer seeds, premature ripening, shattered pods, loss of smaller (shrunk) seeds during combining, and stem infections can cause wilting and plant death.

### Monitoring/Threshold-Management:
Make sure what you see are apothecia. They are tan or honey-colored, 5 to 15 mm across and tops are cupped like a golf tee. With good moisture and high humidity, growers with canola at early flow-

## References: